

28 and white police vehicle. He was driving eastbound of 5th street, west of "G" street.
 27 On Oct 03, 2007, Sgt. Andrew Salinas was driving his assigned black
 26 could have used lesser Force as follows:
 25 seeking an Order prohibiting Plaintiff's from introducing Evidence that Defendant Salinas
 24 Tomas Barrera do hereby submit their Opposition to Defendants' Motion in Limine
 23 Plaintiff, MARIA LAZOS, TOMAS BARRERA and THE STATE OF THOMAS
 22 BARRERA BY AND THROUGH ITS SUCCESSORS IN INTEREST MARIA LAZOS and
 21 Plaintiff, MARIA LAZOS, TOMAS BARRERA and THE STATE OF THOMAS
 20 AND CONSOLIDATED ACTION
 19 DEPT: "850"
 18 DATE: August 11, 2009
 17 Defendants.
 16 DOES 1-10
 15 CITY OF OXNARD; OXNARD POLICE
 14 NO. 3 REGARDING LESSER USE OF
 13 Plaintiff
 12 Successor in Interest, MARIA LAZOS
 11 Case No. CV08-02987-RGK (SHx)
 10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, MARIA LAZOS as an individual, and THE STATE OF
 4 THOMAS BARRERA, By and Through its Successor in Interest, MARIA LAZOS
 3 Telephone: (805) 496-6413 Facsimile: (805) 379-3966
 2 223 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 412
 1 1 Kim D. Scovis, Esq., State Bar No. 182059
 Jenny Scovis, Esq., State Bar No. 87026
 1 LAW OFFICES OF KIM D. SCOVIS
 2 223 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 412
 3 Thousand Oaks, California 91360
 4 Telephone: (805) 496-6413 Facsimile: (805) 379-3966
 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, MARIA LAZOS as an individual, and THE STATE OF
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1 Sgt. Salinas saw a bike laying on the sidewalk, next to a truck with the passenger door open.

2 After parking his police vehicle, SALINAS observed the door to be closed. The decent,

3 Thomas Barrera, Jr. (hereinafter "Tommy") was in the area for reasons unknown. Without

4 identifying himself or stopping to ascertain the circumstances that brought Tommy to that

5 specific area, Salinas began chasing after Tommy. In response, Tommy started running.

6 Salinas continued to chase him, and continued to fail to identify himself. Tommy ran

7 westbound on 5th street, first on sidewalk then ran in the middle of the street.

8 After Tommy went onto the street, Plaintiffs believe that Tommy started taking items

9 from his pocket and discarding them on the street. This included a broken knife that Tommy

10 paused to throw on the ground. It was very dark. Again, Salinas never identified himself,

11 his only verbal action was to scream at Tommy in the dark to "get down on the Ground".

12 After pausing, Tommy turned around to begin running again. The next few seconds

13 are somewhat unclear, but the following facts have been determined: All witnesses heard

14 Tommy yell at Salinas "Don't Shoot me!" or "Don't shoot me Man!". This plea was

15 followed seconds later but the sounds of shooting. Some of the witnesses further testify,

16 which comports with the deposition testimony of Salinas himself, that *after* being shot in

17 the back, Tommy crawled on the ground and waved his plea not to be shot again. As

18 Salinas testified, the reaction to said plea was a "failure drill".

19 In his Deposition, Sgt. Salinas stated that the last shot was an intentional shot aimed

20 at Salinas' head, a technique he called a "failure drill". A failure drill is a technique

21 taught by the Oxnard Police Department. It is to be used when a suspect is coming at an

22 officer creating a situation for the Officer of high risk of bodily harm or death. The

23 "failure drill" is supposed to be one shot to the head. This shot is intended to kill the

24 "suspect" when the Officer or another is in danger of being severely wounded or killed.

25 Furthermore, Salinas admitted that Tommy no longer posed a danger after the first two

26 shots. In fact, Salinas stated that Tommy "crumpled" to the ground immediately although

27 there is some evidence that Tommy continued to beg for his life while crawling away from

28 Salinas. Also, Salinas did not attempt two shots at Tommy's body and one shot to Tommy's

1 head. He shot him in the back either two or three times, then took another measured shot
 2 at the back of Tommy's head.
 3 It is extremely clear that Tommy's back was to Salinas at the time he was shot. It is
 4 also very clear that Tommy was not in the process of turning back around after threatening
 5 Salinas with a knife as stated by Defendants.
 6 Defendants are attempting to maintain that when Salinas turned back around (to
 7 resume the chase), Tommy, allegedly had a knife in his hand. Allegedly, Tommy held the
 8 knife in his right hand with the blade exposed and swung the knife out in direction of Sgt.
 9 Salinas as if he was attempting to strike Salinas with knife.
 10 In the police report, it states that it was not until **after** Tommy tried to strike him with
 11 the knife, that Salinas unholstered his gun and shot Tommy to defend himself from the
 12 "assault". After the first three shots, and **AFTER** Tommy stumbled and fell unto his knees
 13 Salinas waited one full second or three quarters of a second and discharged his weapon
 14 again in what Salinas calls a "failure drill". A "failure drill" talks about a shot to the
 15 head of the victim if the police officer feels his life is in danger. Here, Tommy Barrera had
 16 been shot with injuries to one of his buttocks and another shot lodged in Tommy's spine (mid
 17 back). Tommy was stumbling and falling to his knees when Salinas took his last shot (the
 18 one he named the "failure drill"). The last shot destroyed Tommy's heart and part of his
 19 lung. Following the last shot ("failure drill"), Tommy was handcuffed and "taken into
 20 custody". Tommy died as result of wounds.
 21 The physical evidence and a reenactment recently performed by Plaintiffs' experts
 22 clearly support Plaintiffs' position. Furthermore, there is no physical way the incident
 23 occurred as maintained by Defendants. Officer Salinas testified that he could "see" the knife
 24 in Tommy's hand when he fell, and that the knife "spurred" approximately thirty-five feet
 25 uphill after Tommy fell down. This is a physical impossibility. Furthermore, the first
 26 two officers who responded to the scene of the incident stated in their official report that
 27 when they arrived at the scene, Salinas was breathing heavily as if he had just exerted
 28 himself. Purcell asked Salinas what happened. Salinas replied: "he turned on me. I saw

1 something in his hand. I THINK it was a knife. Then he turned on me." When questioned
 2 later, Purcell reiterated that all Salinas said was "he turned on me" to explain the shooting.
 3 The Officers heard there were cartridge casings and a wrench set at scene, but the Officers
 4 did not personally observe them at the scene.
 5 The evidence was definitely manipulated if not "planted" by Salinas and/or other
 6 officers at the scene. If other officers were involved, the would not be the first time that
 7 Salinas either directly shot a civilian or was involved in a shooting, only to be protected and
 8 promoted by his fellow officers and Oxnard Police Department as a whole.
 9 Salinas produced records of his shooting qualifications in discovery. It appears from
 10 the records produced, that he did not qualify since 2002.
 11 Oxnard Police policy allows for the use of deadly force "to effect the arrest or prevent
 12 the escape of suspected felon when the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect
 13 poses a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to officers or to others. Officer
 14 should give verbal warning before using deadly force"
 15 The written policies and procedures also dictate that an "Officer may use deadly force
 16 to protect himself or others from what he/she reasonably believe would be an imminent
 17 threat or death or serious bodily injury". However, an Officer is only supposed to use that
 18 amount of force reasonable under circumstances and respond to changing circumstances
 19 that may impact his/her decision."

20 First of all, Plaintiffs intend to introduce evidence that Defendants did not properly
 21 train Salinas and other officers as to when to use force, how much force to use, and the type
 22 of force used. This is clearly relevant and directly goes to the Malone Liability of all
 23 Defendants with the exception of Salinas.

24 A claim that defendant was justified in using force (because he was arresting plaintiff,
 25 for instance) is an admission that a battery occurred. Although a few courts shift the burden
 26 to the defendant to prove that the battery was justified and that the force used was not
 27 excessive, all the majority require plaintiff to show not only that a battery occurred but that
 28 the force used during an arrest was beyond that needed to effect the arrest. Thus, his

1 burden, in essence, is to anticipate the defense of reasonable force and to meet it before it is
 2 even raised
 3 McNell v. Durham County ABC Bd., 87 N.C. App., 359 S.E.2d 500 (1987), *rev'd on
 4 other grounds*, 322 N.C. 425, 368 S.E.2d 619 (1988), *rehg denied*, 371 S.E.2d 278 (N.C.
 5 1988). In a case where Plaintiff's skull was fractured, defendant admitted that he had used
 6 a flashlight as a club and that it was a deadly weapon.
 7 Misuse of a weapon may be actionable in either or both negligence and intentional
 8 tort. Because use of a weapon requires at least a duty of reasonable care—if not more—it is
 9 critical to know the basic situations giving rise to potential liability. See Greenstone,
 10 *Liability of Police Officers for Misuse of Their Weapons*, 16 Clev.-Mar. L. Rev. 397 (1967).
 11 Kyle v. City of New Orleans, 353 So. 2d 969, 973 (La. 1977). Among factors were "known
 12 character" of the arrestee, "isks and dangers" to officers, "nature of the offense," "chances of
 13 escape," "alternative methods of arrest," "sizes of both parties," and "exigencies of the
 14 moment." *Wharri v. Carter*, 768 So. 2d 827, 832-35 (La. Ct. App. 2000), *writ denied* 778 So.
 15 2d 602 (La. 2001). A shooting during a blow-by and bust undercover operation was
 16 negligent under *Kyle* and *Mathieu* where (a) there was no evidence defendant during dealer was
 17 armed or was even an apparent threat, and there were alternative methods of arrest. *Zerbe
 18 v. Town of Carencro*, 884 So. 2d 1224 (La. App. 2005), *writ denied*, 889 So. 2d 271, 270
 19 (La. 2005). *Kyle* followed.
 20 The leading case endorsing municipal liability on both respondent superior and
 21 negligent-training principles is *McAndrew v. Mularchuk* 33 N.J. 172, 162 A.2d 820 (1960), where
 22 a reserve police officer with no firearms training intervened in an argument among Plaintiff,
 23 three friends, and a tow-truck operator who had been called to haul Plaintiff's car out of a
 24 muddy area at 2:00 a.m. Plaintiff was afraid and tried to run away but the officer shot him.
 25 The court found that even had the shooting been accidental, there would be liability if lack
 26 of training and skill were responsible for the injury. "Extraordinary care" was required
 27 because "[l]oaded revolvers are dangerous instruments." In addition, the court repudiated
 28 the doctrine that municipalities were only liable for acts of commission of "high standing"

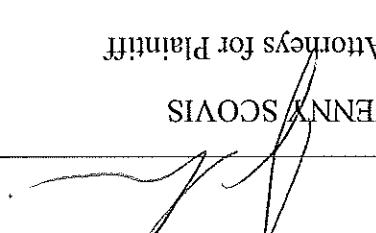
1 agents rather than "ordinary" employees. *Prioret v. Pruitt*, 143 N.C. App. 612, 550 S.E.2d
 2 166, 172 (2001)

3 The landmark case of *Kyle v. City of New Orleans*, 353 So.2d 969, 973 (La. 1977) states
 4 as follows:

5 "the use of force when necessary to make an arrest is a legitimate police function. But if the
 6 officers use unreasonable or excessive force, they and their employer are liable for any
 7 injuries which result. LSA-C.C. Art. 2320; *Picou v. Terrebonne Parish Sheriffs Office*,
 8 *La.App.*, 343 So.2d 306 (1977), writ refused, *La.*, 345 So.2d 506 (1977); *Cheatam v. Lee*,
 9 *La.App.*, 277 So.2d 513 (1973); *Bourque v. Lohr*, *La.App.*, 248 So.2d 901 (1971); *Taylor*
 10 *v. City of Baton Rouge*, *La.App.*, 233 So.2d 325 (1970). . . .Whether the force used is
 11 reasonable depends upon the totality of the facts and circumstances in each case. A court
 12 must evaluate the officers' actions against those of ordinary, prudent, and reasonable men
 13 placed in the same position as the officers and with the same knowledge as the officers.
 14 *Picou v. Terrebonne Parish Sheriffs Office*, supra; 6A C.J.S. Arrest § 49(a), p. 112; 6A
 15 C.J.S. Assault and Battery § 97, p. 491. The degree of force employed is a factual issue.
 16 *Picou v. Terrebonne Parish Sheriffs Office*, supra; *Castriotta v. Cronovich*, *La.App.*, 277
 17 So.2d 744 (1973); *Espenan v. Corona*, *La.App.*, 179 So.119 (1938). As such, the trial courts
 18 finding is entitled to great weight. *Canter v. Koehring Co.*, *La.*, 283 So.2d 716
 19 (1973). Several factors to be considered in making this determination are the known character
 20 of the arrestee, the risks and dangers faced by the officers, the nature of the offense involved,
 21 the chance of the arrestee's escape if the particular means are not employed, the existence of
 22 alternative methods of arrest, the physical size, strength, and weaponry of the officers as
 23 compared to the arrestee, and the exigencies of the moment. See *Picou v. Terrebonne Parish*
 24 *Sheriffs Office*, *supra*; *Logan v. Swift*, *La.App.*, 327 So.2d 168 (1976); *Crawford v.*
 25 *Maryland Casualty Co.*, *La.App.*, 169 So.2d 612 (1964); *Restatement (Second) of Torts*,
 26 *Volume I*, § 132, comment c, p. 237 (1965); *Comment*, *Tort Liability of Law Enforcement*
 27 *Officers: State Remedies*, 29 *La.L.Rev.* 130.

28 A shooting during a blowin' buy and bust undercover operation was negligent under Kyle and

1 Mathieu where (a) there was no evidence defendant drug dealer was armed or was even an
 2 apparent threat, and there were alternative methods of arrest. Zerbe v. Town of Carenco,
 3 884 So. 2d 1224 (La. App. 2005), writ denied, 889 So. 2d 271, 270 (La. 2005). Kyle
 4 followed.
 5 Est. of Francis v. City of Rayne, 966 So. 2d 1105, 1110-1111 (La. Ct. App. 2007), writ
 6 denied, 976 So. 2d 176 (La. 2008). Firing 20 shots and killing a driver who had previously
 7 wreaked havoc on the road but who was trapped between police cars, could not escape, and
 8 was apparently surrendering was excessive, and a 90% damages apportionment to his estate
 9 was upheld.
 10 In the case at bar, the crucial issue for the trier of fact as to whether Salinas acted as
 11 a reasonable officer under the circumstances as determined by the jury includes their
 12 determination of the reasonableness of the use of force. This in turn also involves the
 13 underlying question as to the reasonableness as the type of force, including the shooting of
 14 Tommy Barrera when his back was turned and crumbling to the ground. Furthermore,
 15 Monell liability in part rests on the fact that Salinas was not properly trained in what weapon
 16 to use, how to use a gun, and when to use a gun. The liability of all defendants is
 17 whether he was really in any imminent danger of harm, and if he did not act reasonably,
 18 composed on many issues, including what was available to Salinas, what really happened,
 19 whether said failure was due to Monell type issues. Therefore, Defendants' motion must
 20 be denied in its' entirety.
 21 DATED: July 16, 2009
 22 LAW OFFICES OF KIM D. SCOVIS
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JENN Y. SCOVIS

 Attorneys for Plaintiff

LAW OFFICES OF GREGORY A. YATES

DATED: 7/16/09, 2009

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

GR戈ORY A. YATES

